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# **MONITORING CBNRM PERFORMANCE AND IMPACT: 2002**

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Community  
Partnerships for  
Sustainable  
Resource  
Management in  
Malawi

## Monitoring CBNRM Performance and Impact: 2002

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## ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCFP	Blantyre City Fuelwood Project
BERDO	Bwanje Environmental Rehabilitation and Development Organization
CBNRM	Community-based Natural Resource Management
COMPASS	Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management
CURE	Coordination Unit for Rehabilitation of the Environment
DAI	Development Alternatives, Incorporated
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DEAP	District Environmental Action Plan
DfID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
FR	Forest Reserve
GTZ	Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MALDECO	Malawi Development Company (Fisheries)
MEET	Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust
MoNREA	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs
MP	Member of Parliament
NARMAP	National Aquatic Resources Management Programme
NCE	National Council for the Environment
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRBE	Natural Resource Based Enterprise
NRM	Natural Resource Management
SA	Strategic Action
SOER	State of the Environment Report
TA	Traditional Authority
TAMIS	Technical and Administrative Management Information System
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US\$	United States dollars
WESM	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi





# Monitoring CBNRM Performance and Impact: 2002

## Introduction

The fundamental approach to managing natural resources in Malawi is undergoing a dramatic shift. Prior to the mid-1990s, the central government controlled natural resources through a strict regime of laws and regulations. Widespread environmental decline attests to the weakness of this command-and-control approach. Under the current democratically elected government, community-based natural resource management is being promoted. With assistance from donors and NGOs, Malawi is making a significant investment to turn CBNRM into a reality. New institutional structures and programs are being set up. Policies promoting decentralization are taking root. Local and national governments are being mobilized in a nationwide planning process for CBNRM. And communities are being trained in more environmentally sound management practices. How well the country adopts CBNRM will have profound implications for the citizens of Malawi and their ability to meet their basic needs well into the future.

The development of a strategic plan and performance monitoring system that allows communities and decision-makers to track their progress in achieving their objectives under CBNRM is an essential tool in this transition period and beyond. Monitoring permits resource managers and decision-makers to collect data and information to assess whether CBNRM projects and programs are achieving their desired result and impact.

With the approval of the CBNRM Strategic Plan by the National Council for the Environment in November 2001, it was incumbent on the CBNRM Working Group to create the framework for regular monitoring of the performance and impact of CBNRM initiatives in Malawi. Amongst other responsibilities, the CBNRM Working Group is charged with the following:

- ◆ commission the development of a monitoring system for the CBNRM process in the country; and
- ◆ facilitate the annual assessment of CBNRM activities in Malawi.

The present document is the first annual report to the National Council for the Environment and other stakeholders.

## Overarching CBNRM Impact Monitoring

Overarching impact indicators allow monitoring of CBNRM initiatives' impact on fundamental environmental and socioeconomic conditions. Indicators that are closely linked to strategic performance goals may be too narrowly focused to provide an assessment of these broader objectives. In effect, the CBNRM Working Group meeting in November 2001 recognized the imperative of establishing clear and succinct goals and objectives for CBNRM in Malawi. These were defined as follows:

<b>Goal:</b>	<b>Responsible management and utilization of natural resources that maintain ecosystem functions and contribute to improved livelihoods</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<b>Strengthened institutional capacity for sustainable management of natural resources founded on legitimacy and the participation of all resource users</b>

The Strategic Plan for CBNRM in Malawi identifies six Strategic Actions that it is believed will help accomplish the stated objective.

- Strategic Actions:**
- 1 - Develop a commonly understood CBNRM concept and vision**
  - 2 – Maintain a dynamic policy reform process**
  - 3 – Develop coordinated CBNRM sectoral strategies and action plans**
  - 4 – Develop planning and implementation tools**
  - 5 – Provide strategic support to coordinated CBNRM implementation**
  - 6 – Invest in monitoring and evaluation**

Ten overarching indicators were selected to help gauge the **impact** of CBNRM on rural incomes and natural resource management relative to the stated goal and objective. These were subdivided into biophysical impact indicators (Table 2A and B) and socio-economic impact indicators (Table 3A and B). In addition, four impact indicators were identified to help measure the impact of progress toward achieving the anticipated outcome of each strategic action (see Tables 4 to 15).

### **Monitoring Plan**

An efficient monitoring system must be built around good indicators, cost-effective data collection, rigorous analysis, and efficient reporting procedures. The criteria for selection of good indicators include that they are pertinent and unequivocal; that they are objective and assist in decision making; and that they are readily understandable. Moreover, they should be based on parameters that are quantifiable, and readily measured at a reasonable cost. In most instances, the careful selection of a few pertinent indicators that are easily measured is preferable to having numerous indicators that require complex procedures for data acquisition.

We feel that the following first annual report on CBNRM performance and impact meets these criteria and provides an essential tool for decision-makers to ensure that CBNRM initiatives meet their goals over the coming five years and beyond.

### **Critical Assumptions**

The attainment of strategic goals is usually conditional upon certain external factors remaining unchanged or any expected changes occurring as anticipated. These are regarded as assumptions critical to the timely and successful accomplishment of goals. They must be monitored in order to ascertain whether any failure to achieve project objectives is the result of internal, manageable factors or uncontrollable, external forces. We have identified four critical assumptions that relate to political, legislative and financial support for CBNRM in Malawi and two measures of economic and environmental stability (see Table 1). While these are largely qualitative indicators, they provide an overall framework for gauging responsiveness to the CBNRM agenda in Malawi.

We believe that in each of most of these categories the current situation is deteriorating and compromising our ability to meet strategic objectives. Government support for the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs has weakened as the fewer available financial resources have been channeled to other sectors (see, for example, COMPASS Document 39 – *Coordination of CBNRM in Malawi: Financing Options*). Legislation supportive of CBNRM is strong though we note with some concern that few of the natural resource sectors have acted on the opportunities for implementing CBNRM that the laws provide. Fisheries regulations and bylaws for Lake Chilwa have now received departmental and ministerial approval. The Forestry Department, despite the provisions of the Forestry Act and the efforts of the National Forestry Programme, has made little progress on co-management in Forest Reserves. In the wildlife sector, a policy that is founded on the principles of co-management is yet to see any implementation. Donor support for CBNRM has

waned considerably during the past 12 months. Nearly all of the programs supported by the World Bank, and GTZ have been scaled down or significantly modified, reducing opportunities for direct interventions with rural communities. The Lower Shire Protected Areas Project (World Bank) and NARMAP and the Border Zone Development Project (both GTZ) have either ended or are in the final few months. DANIDA's pullout from Malawi in early 2002 has seriously compromised the Government of Malawi's ability to implement the Environmental Management Act and Decentralization policy. The level of future support from the European Union and DfID remains unclear but initial indications are that each donor may reduce its support to the natural resources sectors in favor of social welfare and humanitarian programs. USAID/Malawi's COMPASS Activity is currently funded only to September 2003 though an extension to January 2004 is in the works.

In terms of measures of economic and environmental stability, the current situation is dire. Despite a strengthening of the Malawi Kwacha in 2001, weak foreign currency earnings (and donations) have in late 2002 resulted in a weakening to below 2000 levels. This does not augur well for household incomes because the maize shortage will require import of maize and a transfer of the "higher" priced commodity to consumers.

Following a poor maize harvest in 2001, a shortfall of between 600,000 and 700,000 in maize production in 2002 owing to a mild drought in the first quarter led to serious famine in many areas. The situation became severe in the last quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003 and disaster was averted only through the importation of large quantities of maize. This situation created severe economic hardship in many rural areas and people's need to exploit natural resources to generate income increased concomitantly. Circumstantial evidence of increased charcoal production and poaching of fish and wildlife may well have been a direct response to these pressures.

With regard to indicators of environmental stability, climatic conditions have not been conducive to a good maize harvest and local aberrations in rainfall patterns have occurred. The 2002/2003 season again saw severe flooding in several parts of the country and a mild drought that reduced maize production below the initial optimistic levels. The scourge of HIV/AIDS is worsening. Infection rates indicate that close to 20% of the sexually active population may be HIV-positive. Figures published in 2001 by the National AIDS Control Programme indicate that some 500,000 have died already and that another 1,000,000 are likely to die by 2012. Currently, some 70,000 deaths annually have been attributed to AIDS. The number of AIDS orphans is reported to be approaching two million: close to 20% of the population. This means that nuclear family sizes are increasing and, thereby, putting greater pressure on natural resources that are essential for poor rural households. Even more significantly, a large percentage of the younger generation are growing up in households that cannot afford to provide children with the basic educational needs that could help them break free of the trap of rural poverty.

While the economic, social and environmental situation is worsening, it is unclear at this time whether this is having a direct detrimental impact on natural resources or whether it is increasing awareness of the need to improve management of those resources. Presumably both are occurring.

**TABLE 1 - MONITORING AND EVALUATION: CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS**

<b>Critical assumptions</b>						
<b>Indicator</b>	Government support for environmental management	Legislative support for CBNRM	Financial support for CBNRM	Support for CBNRM Working Group	Economic stability	Environmental stability and food security
<b>Indicator Definition</b>	Government of Malawi support for MoNREA remains strong: stable funding, staffing levels, and mandate	Government of Malawi implements laws and develops policies that are supportive of CBNRM	Financial support from the Government of Malawi and donors for CBNRM initiatives remains adequate	Government of Malawi and other support for the Working Group is maintained over the duration of the activity	Economic conditions in Malawi remain conducive to CBNRM with no significant deterioration in rural incomes	Environmental conditions in Malawi remain conducive to CBNRM with no significant deterioration in climatic trends and food security
<b>Unit of Measurement</b>	Various	Qualitative	Malawi Kwacha	Qualitative	Qualitative	Qualitative
<b>Data Source</b>	EAD	EAD	CBNRM coordinating body, Secretariat, donors	CBNRM coordinating body	Various	Various
<b>Method/Approach of Data Collection</b>	Review	Review	Review	Review	Review	Review
<b>Schedule/Frequency</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
<b>Data Collection: Responsible Office</b>	CBNRM Working Group	CBNRM Working Group	CBNRM Working Group	CBNRM Working Group	CBNRM Working Group	CBNRM Working Group
<b>Data Regularly Available?</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Reporting</b>	Annually by CBNRM Working Group	Annually by CBNRM Working Group	Annually by CBNRM Working Group	Annually by CBNRM Working Group	Annually by CBNRM Working Group	Annually by CBNRM Working Group
<b>End-users</b>	Government, NCE and donors	Government, NCE and donors	Government, NCE and donors	Government, NCE and donors,	Government, NCE and donors	Government, NCE and donors

## Biophysical and Socio-Economic Impact Indicators

### Forestry

The 2001-2002 Annual Report of the Department of Forestry reports 1599 Village Forest Areas. The estimate of area of forest under sustainable management represents forests with approved management plans or co-management agreements plus an estimated 1,000 ha of registered Village Forest Areas. (source: Department of Forestry)

### Fisheries

Following careful review by the Department of Fisheries, it has been decided to revise the indicators for gauging whether fish catch is being maintained or improved. The original monitoring plan called for reporting catch for the whole of Lake Malawi and for a wide variety of gear types. This would be an unwarrantedly difficult task. Instead, the Department of Fisheries will report fish catch for one gear type for each of three key species in the South-East Arm

### Wildlife

Numbers for key species are obtained from various sources.

Protected Area	Elephant	Buffalo	Rhinoceros
Mwabvi WR	-	55	-
Lengwe NP	-	200	-
Liwonde NP	500	250	7
Phirilongwe FR	12	-	-
Tuma FR	80	30	-
Nkhotakota WR	2000	500	-
Kasungu NP	50	350	-
Vwaza Marsh WR	200	?	-
Nyika NP	unknown	-	-
Other	unknown	50	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2842</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>7</b>

This estimate of the Elephant population is considerably higher than the baseline because recent data have suggested a larger number of Elephants in the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve. The reported numbers of Elephant in the Tuma Forest Reserve have been obtained from Forestry Department staff.

### Soil

47,3790 ha are reported as under marker ridges and vetiver hedgerows cover 66 ha. 109,069 households of an estimated total of 984,772 farming households are reported as implementing marker ridging (source: Department of Land Resources & Conservation).

### Water

From October 12<sup>th</sup> 2002 to May 16<sup>th</sup> 2003, there were 2,783 cases of Cholera (54 deaths) (source: Dr. Sumanje - Department of Preventative Health). Information on waterfowl numbers is not available for 2002.

### Adoption of CBNRM approaches

We include the Blantyre City Fuelwood Project communities (113), Kam'mwamba, BERDO, the three communities around Chimaliro FR and two around Liwonde FR and the Nyika - Vwaza

Association. We have not included the Lake Chilwa Fisheries Association since it has not been legally constituted.

#### **Support for CBNRM among civic leaders**

Based on the Parliamentary approval of the loan from the African Development Fund in support of artisanal fisheries, we assess that more than 50% of Legislators support CBNRM.

**TABLE 2A: CBNRM MONITORING: BIOPHYSICAL IMPACT INDICATORS**

<b>GOAL: RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES THAT MAINTAIN ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS AND CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS</b>					
<b>OBJECTIVE: STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES FOUNDED ON LEGITIMACY AND THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL RESOURCE USERS</b>					
	<b>Forestry</b>	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Wildlife</b>	<b>Soil</b>	<b>Water</b>
<b>Indicator</b>	Forest management improved	Fish catch maintained or improved	Populations of threatened wildlife species conserved	Soil conservation techniques implemented	Water quality supports human needs and maintains healthy ecosystems
<b>Indicator Definition</b>	1 – Area of forests on public and private land that have government approved management plans  2 – Number of Village Forest Areas	Total catch and catch per unit effort by gear type of key fish species from Lake Malawi's South-East Arm: 1 – chambo (gillnet); 2 – usipa (chimilira); 3 – utaka (gillnet)	Populations of elephant, buffalo and rhinoceros	1 – Area under vetiver, and contour ridging  2 – Percentage of farm families practicing soil conservation and soil fertility improvement	1 – Number of cases of cholera  2 – Number of waterfowl reported during annual census July and January  3 – number of waterfowl species reported in July and January
<b>Unit of Measurement</b>	1 – Hectares  2 – Number	Total catch in tonnes and catch in kg per unit effort for key species	Number of animals of each species	1 – Hectares  2 – Percentage	1 – Number  2 – Number  3 – Number
<b>Data Source</b>	Forestry Department	Fisheries Department, MALDECO	DNPW and WESM	Ministry of Agriculture	1 – Ministry of Health  2 and 3 – Wetlands International
<b>Method of Data Collection</b>	Aerial Survey and District reports	Catch assessment surveys, Frame Survey	Aerial surveys and ground surveys	Field surveys	Field surveys

<b>Frequency</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual (ground surveys) and aerial surveys every 5 years	Annual	Annual
<b>Reporting</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
<b>End-users</b>	Policy makers, donors, public	Policy makers, donors, public	Policy makers, donors, public	Policy makers, donors, public	Policy makers, donors, public



**TABLE 2B: CBNRM MONITORING: BIOPHYSICAL IMPACT TARGETS**

	<b>Forestry</b>	<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>Wildlife</b>	<b>Soil</b>	<b>Water</b>
<b>Indicator Definition</b>	1 - Area of forests on public and private land that are being managed sustainably  2 - Number of Village Forest Areas	Total catch and catch per unit effort by gear type of key fish species from Lake Malawi's South-East Arm: 1 - chambo (gillnet); 2 - usipa (chimilira); 3 - utaka (gillnet)	Populations of 1 – elephant; 2 – buffalo; and 3 – rhinoceros	1 – Area under vetiver, and contour ridging  2 – Percentage of farm families practicing soil conservation and soil fertility improvement	1 – Number of cases of cholera  2 – Number of waterfowl reported during annual census July and January  3 – Number of waterfowl species reported in July and January
<b>Target</b>	1 – 250,000  2 – 5,000	1 – 3,000 (2.4)  2 – 2,000 (250)  3 – 4,000 (16)	1 – 1,000  2 – 2,000  3 – 15	1 – 400,000  2 – 25%	1 – < 1,000  2 – 2,668 and 9180  3 – 56 and 73
<b>Baseline Data</b>	1 – 7,750  2 – 100 est.	1 – 588 (2.8)  2 – 1,491 (240)  3 – 3,265 (15.8)	1 – 600 est.  2 – 1,500 est.  3 – 7	1 – 33,000 (2000)  2 – 10% (1999)	1 – 30,000 (2002)  2 – 2,500 and 9,000  3 – 50 and 70
<b>2002 Target</b>	1 – 8,000  2 – 200	1 – 588 (2.8)  2 – 1,491 (240)  3 – 3,265 (15.8)	1 – 650  2 – 1,600  3 – 9	1 – 50,000  2 – 12%	1 – <3,000  2 – 2,500 and 9,000  3 – 50 and 70
<b>2002 Actual</b>	<b>1 – 8,750</b>  <b>2 – 1,599</b>	1 – 588 (2.8)  2 – 1,491 (240)  3 – 3,265 (15.8)	<b>1 – 2,800</b>  <b>2 – 1,400</b>  <b>3 - 7</b>	<b>1 – 47,436</b>  <b>2 – 11%</b>	<b>1 – 2,783</b>  <b>2 – Unknown</b>  <b>3 - Unknown</b>

<b>2003 Target</b>	1 – 20,000 2 – 500	1 – 600 (2.9) 2 – 1,600 (242) 3 – 3,400 (15.8)	1 – 700 2 – 1,700 3 – 11	1 – 75,000 2 – 14%	1 – <2,500 2 – 2,500 and 9,000 3 – 50 and 70
<b>2003 Actual</b>					
<b>2004 Target</b>	1 – 50,000 2 – 1,000	1 – 700 (3.0) 2 – 1,700 (244) 3 – 3,600 (15.8)	1 – 800 2 – 1,800 3 – 13	1 – 100,000 2 – 16%	1 – <2,000 2 – 2,500 and 9,000 3 – 50 and 70
<b>2004 Actual</b>					
<b>2005 Target</b>	1 – 100,000 2 – 2,500	1 – 800 (3.1) 2 – 1,800 (246) 3 – 3,800 (15.9)	1 – 900 2 – 1,900 3 – 15	1 – 200,000 2 – 20%	1 – <1,500 2 – 2,500 and 9,000 3 – 50 and 70
<b>2005 Actual</b>					
<b>2006 Actual</b>					

**TABLE 3A: CBNRM MONITORING: SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT INDICATORS**

<b>GOAL: RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES THAT MAINTAIN ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS AND CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS</b>					
<b>OBJECTIVE: STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES FOUNDED ON LEGITIMACY AND THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL RESOURCE USERS</b>					
<b>Indicator</b>	Adoption of CBNRM approaches	Gender representation and equitable decision-making in CBNRM groups	Financial self-reliance of CBNRM groups	Awareness of CBNRM approaches within law enforcement agencies	Support for CBNRM approaches among civic leaders
<b>Indicator Definition</b>	Number of legally constituted CBNRM groups that are actively engaged in NRM activities	Percentage of legally constituted CBNRM groups with at least half of the decision makers being women	Percentage of legally constituted CBNRM groups that are financially self-sustaining	Percentage of law enforcers that have been sensitized on CBNRM issues and enforce local and national laws	Percentage of leaders that are active in supporting CBNRM
<b>Unit of Measurement</b>	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
<b>Data Source</b>	District authorities	District authorities	District authorities	Ministry of Justice, District authorities, TAs	Parliamentary Clerks, District Assemblies
<b>Method of Data Collection</b>	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey
<b>Frequency</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
<b>Reporting</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
<b>End-users</b>	Policy makers, donors, public	Policy makers, donors, public	Policy makers, donors, public	Policy makers, donors, public	Policy makers, donors, public

**TABLE 3B: CBNRM MONITORING: SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT TARGETS<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Indicator</b>	Adoption of CBNRM approaches	Gender representation and equitable decision-making in CBNRM groups	Financial self-reliance of CBNRM groups	Awareness of CBNRM approaches within law enforcement agencies	Support for CBNRM approaches among civic leaders
<b>Indicator Definition</b>	Number of legally constituted CBNRM groups that are actively engaged in NRM activities	Percentage of legally constituted CBNRM groups with at least half of the decision makers being women	Percentage of legally constituted CBNRM groups that are financially self-sustaining	Percentage of law enforcers that have been sensitized on CBNRM issues and enforce local and national laws	Percentage of leaders that are active in supporting CBNRM
<b>Target</b>	500	60	50	60	25
<b>Baseline Data</b>	114	0	0	0	< 5
<b>2002 Target</b>	120	60	5	20	5
<b>2002 Actual</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>zero</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>&gt; 50</b>
<b>2003 Target</b>	150	60	10	30	10
<b>2003 Actual</b>					
<b>2004 Target</b>	200	60	20	40	15
<b>2004 Actual</b>					
<b>2005 Target</b>	350	60	35	50	20
<b>2005 Actual</b>					
<b>2006 Actual</b>					

<sup>1</sup> We anticipate disaggregating these data to provide sector-specific information that will enable comparison of performance across the key sectors.

### **Strategic Action: 1 - Develop a commonly understood CBNRM concept and vision**

A CBNRM coordination mechanism needs to help develop a common vision and understanding of the need, benefits and possibilities for broad adoption of CBNRM in the context of Malawi. This process then could help the country, resource departments and NGOs develop a realistic pace for the envisioned change to occur and roles that are commensurate with the available personnel and financial resources. At the same time, it would help direct time and resources towards areas of highest need and likely maximum impact. This can be enhanced through analysis of the problems, examination of options, understanding risks and how to minimize them and dialogue to share experiences from within and outside the country.

Overall Impact: CBNRM core values are integrated into the 16 DEAPs that have been completed (source: EAD).

Action Step 1.6.1: the Forestry Department produced two radio shows each week and the Fisheries Department produced one.

Action Step 1.6.2: the Forestry Department circulated 28,400 posters and CURE circulated 7,650 policy briefs.

**TABLE 4: SA1 INDICATORS**

<b>STRATEGIC ACTION 1: DEVELOP A COMMONLY UNDERSTOOD CBNRM CONCEPT AND VISION</b>			
<b>SA 1: Develop a commonly understood CBNRM concept and vision</b>	<b>Overall Impact</b>	<b>Determine core values to form basis for CBNRM in Malawi</b>	<b>Disseminate CBNRM guiding principles, core values and strategy. Produce resource materials</b>
<b>Indicator</b>	CBNRM principles and core values reflected in DEAPs	CBNRM Working Group elaborates core values in a participatory manner	Materials on CBNRM guiding principles, core values and strategy disseminated
<b>Indicator Definition</b>	Number of DEAPs with action items that clearly reflect adherence to CBNRM core values	CBNRM Working Group organizes a national forum to discuss CBNRM core values and develop a broad consensus on these	1 – Number of radio and TV programs 2 – Number of leaflets and posters circulated to and by District Assemblies
<b>Unit of Measurement</b>	Number	Yes/No	1 – Number 2 – Number
<b>Data Source</b>	EAD	CBNRM Working Group	District Assemblies
<b>Method of Data Collection</b>	Review of DEAPs	Review	Survey
<b>Frequency</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual
<b>Reporting</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual
<b>End-users</b>	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors

**TABLE 5: SA1 TARGETS**

<b>STRATEGIC ACTION</b>	<b>Overall Impact</b>	<b>Action Step 1.5 Determine core values to form basis for CBNRM in Malawi</b>	<b>Action Step 1.6 Disseminate CBNRM guiding principles, core values and strategy. Produce resource materials</b>
<b>SA 1: Develop a commonly understood CBNRM concept and vision</b>	CBNRM principles and core values reflected in DEAPs	CBNRM Working Group elaborates core values in a participatory manner	Materials on CBNRM guiding principles, core values and strategy disseminated
<b>Target</b>	27	Yes	1 – 10/week 2 – 500,000
<b>Baseline Data</b>	0	No	1 – 4/week 2 – 20,000 (?)
<b>2002 Target</b>	2	Yes	1 – 5/week 2 – 50,000
<b>2002 Actual</b>	16	Yes	1 – 3/week 2 – 36,050
<b>2003 Target</b>	4	Yes	1 – 6/week 2 – 100,000
<b>2003 Actual</b>			
<b>2004 Target</b>	8	Yes	1 – 8/week 2 – 150,000

<b>2004 Actual</b>			
<b>2005 Target</b>	16	Yes	1 – 10/week 2 – 200,000
<b>2005 Actual</b>			
<b>2006 Actual</b>			



## **Strategic Action: 2 – Maintain a dynamic policy reform process**

The CBNRM Working Group needs to help maintain a dynamic policy process. In particular, it should help sector policies to match the role of Government, NGO's, Traditional Authority, CBOs and the private sector with their appropriate capacities and strengths. Sectoral policies need to be coordinated and made cohesive with the more fundamental changes proposed under the land reform and decentralization policies. This requires the CBNRM coordinating body's membership to include high level decision makers from both the resource sectors and from these other crucial ministries, especially Local Government.

Action Step 2.2: we feel that energy policy remains unclear on integrating CBNRM into the sector.

Action Step 2.3: legislative support for CBNRM is clear in the Forestry, Fisheries and Water sectors.

Action Step 2.6: while the Civil Society Task Force on Land and Natural Resources is active in advocating for changes to the Land Policy (2001), the impact of these efforts has yet to be seen.

**TABLE 6: SA2 INDICATORS**

<b>STRATEGIC ACTION 2: MAINTAIN A DYNAMIC POLICY REFORM PROCESS</b>				
<b>SA 2: Establish efficient liaison, communication and information exchange mechanisms among CBNRM Programs</b>	<b>Overall Impact</b>	<b>Harmonize all policies to incorporate CBNRM requirements</b>	<b>Review and update relevant legislation (Acts) for the Forestry, Fisheries, Wildlife, Land Conservation, Water and Energy sectors</b>	<b>Develop policy analysis and advocacy skills in key agencies to enable dynamic policy review and improvement process</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	Annual State of the Environment Report incorporates “regular” impact assessments from line Ministries and Departments	Policies relating to natural resources encourage and enable community-based management of the resources	Legislation relating to natural resources include clear provisions for community-based management of the resources	Number of NGOs that have advocated successfully for reform of policies relating to CBNRM
<b>Indicator Definition</b>	EAD uses clear statements of NRM policy impact from line Ministries and Departments and District Assemblies to prepare SOER	Percentage of sectoral policies that have thoroughly integrated the concepts of CBNRM in their provisions for enabling community participation in natural resource management	Percentage of sectors having legislation that thoroughly integrates provisions for enabling community participation in natural resource management	Number of NGOs that have developed advocacy campaigns that have led to policy reform in the CBNRM sectors
<b>Unit of Measurement</b>	% of sectors	Percentage	Percentage	Number
<b>Data Source</b>	EAD	CBNRM Working Group	CBNRM Working Group	NGOs, PCANR, CBNRM Working Group
<b>Method/Approach of Data Collection</b>	Review	Survey	Survey	Survey
<b>Schedule/Frequency</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
<b>Reporting</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
<b>End-users</b>	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors, private sector	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors, private sector	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors, private sector	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors, private sector

**TABLE 7: SA2 TARGETS**

STRATEGIC ACTION	Overall Impact	Action Step 2.2 Harmonize all policies to incorporate CBNRM requirements	Action Step 2.3 Review and update relevant legislation (Acts) for the Forestry, Fisheries, Wildlife, Land Conservation, Water and Energy sectors	Action Step 2.6 Develop policy analysis and advocacy skills in key agencies to enable dynamic policy review and improvement process
<b>SA 2: Establish efficient liaison, communication and information exchange mechanisms among CBNRM Programs</b>	Annual State of the Environment Report incorporates "regular" impact assessments from line Ministries and Departments	Policies relating to natural resources encourage and enable community-based management of the resources	Legislation relating to natural resources include clear provisions for community-based management of the resources	Number of NGOs that have advocated successfully for reform of policies relating to CBNRM
Target	Yes	100	100	10
Baseline Data	No	30	30	0
2002 Target	Yes	45	45	2
2002 Actual	<b>Yes</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>zero</b>
2003 Target	Yes	60	60	4
2003 Actual				
2004 Target	Yes	75	75	6
2004 Actual				
2005 Target	Yes	90	90	8
2005 Actual				
2006 Actual				



### **Strategic Action: 3 – Develop coordinated CBNRM sectoral strategies and action plans**

Policies and legislation need to be taken one step further into CBNRM sectoral strategies and action plans. In this, the coordination effort should further the interest and progress made by various resource sectors, but play a critical role in providing technical support and making the different strategies and plans cohesive. Wherever possible these should be mutually re-enforcing. The process followed in the preparation of the National Forest Program and its inclusion and treatment of the CBNRM component could be insightful for other resource sectors. To provide support in formulating strategies and action plans, the CBNRM coordination body needs to include strong technical people.

Action Step 3.1: two sectors (Forestry and Fisheries).

Action Step 3.3.1: we estimate that significant progress toward integrating NRM into DEAPs for 18 Districts.

Action Step 3.4: data from EAD shows that integration of all sectors in DEAPs reflects an overall performance of 82%. Sixteen of 27 Districts have 100% completion. Seven are 50 to 99% complete and four are less than 50% complete.

**TABLE 8: SA3 INDICATORS**

<b>STRATEGIC ACTION 3: DEVELOP COORDINATED CBNRM SECTORAL STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS</b>					
<b>SA 3: Develop coordinated CBNRM sectoral strategies and action plans</b>	<b>Overall Impact</b>	<b>Infuse CBNRM approaches into sector programming</b>	<b>Harmonize sector-wide approaches</b>	<b>Infuse CBNRM coordinated approaches into DEAPs and NEAP II</b>	<b>Infuse CBNRM coordinated approaches onto District sector plans</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	CBNRM principles and core values reflected in DEAPs	Percentage of sector programs that thoroughly integrate CBNRM approaches	Guidelines on incentives and approaches for promoting adoption of CBNRM in all key sectors developed	DEAPs and NEAP incorporate CBNRM as an integral component in promoting and designing NRM initiatives	District sector plans demonstrate that they have been developed and will be implemented in a way that is coordinated with other sectors
<b>Indicator Definition</b>	Number of DEAPs with action items that clearly reflect adherence to CBNRM core values	Percentage of key NRM sectors that have developed policies, legislation AND sector programs that enable, encourage and support CBNRM approaches	All key NRM sectors agree to and implement compatible approaches to encouraging communities to adopt CBNRM (Forestry, Fisheries, Wildlife, Land Conservation, Water and Energy)	1 - Percentage of DEAPs that have clearly established cross-sectoral coordination strategies, mechanisms and procedures that ensure thorough integration of NRM principles and approaches  2 – NEAP II	Percentage of District sector plans that clearly establish procedures for coordinating NRM implementation efforts with other sectors in the District
<b>Unit of Measurement</b>	Number	Percentage	Yes/No	1 – Percentage  2 – Yes/No	Percentage
<b>Data Source</b>	EAD	MoNREA, line Ministries, CBNRM Working Group	MoNREA, line Ministries, CBNRM Working Group	1 – EAD, District Assemblies, Local Govt.  2 – EAD, MoNREA	District Assemblies
<b>Method/Approach of Data Collection</b>	Review of DEAPs	Survey	Survey	1 – Survey	Survey

				2 – Review	
<b>Schedule/Frequency</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual (1 and 2)	Annual
<b>Reporting</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual (1 and 2)	Annual
<b>End-users</b>	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors

**TABLE 9: SA3 TARGETS**

<b>STRATEGIC ACTION</b>	<b>Overall Impact</b>	<b>Action Step 3.1 Infuse CBNRM approaches into sector programming</b>	<b>Action Step 3.2 Harmonize sector-wide approaches</b>	<b>Action Step 3.3 Infuse CBNRM coordinated approaches into DEAPs and NEAP II</b>	<b>Action Step 3.4 Infuse CBNRM coordinated approaches onto District sector plans</b>
<b>SA 3: Develop coordinated CBNRM sectoral strategies and action plans</b>	CBNRM principles and core values reflected in DEAPs	Percentage of sector programs that thoroughly integrate CBNRM approaches	Guidelines on incentives and approaches for promoting adoption of CBNRM in all key sectors developed	DEAPs and NEAP incorporate CBNRM as an integral component in promoting and designing NRM initiatives	District sector plans demonstrate that they have been developed and will be implemented in a way that is coordinated with other sectors
<b>Target</b>	Yes	100 (6/6)	Yes	1 – 100 2 - Yes	100
<b>Baseline Data</b>	No	35 (2/6)	No	1 – 0 2 - No	0
<b>2002 Target</b>	Yes	50 (3/6)	Yes	1 – 25 2 - Yes	20
<b>2002 Actual</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>35 (2/6)</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>1 – 65</b> <b>2 - No</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>2003 Target</b>	Yes	65 (4/6)	Yes	1 – 50 2 - Yes	40
<b>2003 Actual</b>					



<b>2004 Target</b>	Yes	75 (5/6)	Yes	1 – 75 2 - Yes	60
<b>2004 Actual</b>					
<b>2005 Target</b>	Yes	100 (6/6)	Yes	1 – 100 2 - Yes	80
<b>2005 Actual</b>					
<b>2006 Actual</b>					



#### **Strategic Action: 4 – Develop planning and implementation tools**

A national CBNRM coordination mechanism needs to help develop three types of CBNRM planning and implementation tools including:

- 1) guidelines on CBNRM principles and criteria for selecting and adopting various approaches to community level activities;
- 2) a CBNRM planning framework in the form of logical or results frameworks that identify linked goals, objectives, outputs (or results), inputs (or activities) and bench marks with a time frame; and
- 3) monitoring and evaluation tools mainly focusing on identifying indicators for each of the levels and activities of the logical framework, how to measure these indicators and the sources of information and data to measure them.

Overall Impact: we include 113 agreements under the Blantyre City Fuelwood Project, the Kam'mwamba Community, three for Chimaliro Forest Reserve, two for Liwonde Forest Reserve and one for Lake Chilwa.

Action Step 4.5: BERDO and the Nyika-Vwaza Association

Action Step 4.7: while CURE has disseminated awareness materials to various Government Department and to at least 15 Districts, it is not known if these have yet been distributed to local communities. The department of Forestry has distributed materials on co-management in all Districts.

Action Step 4.10: following COMPASS training in Appreciative Inquiry, we are aware that improved participatory development tools are being used in at least two Districts (Mzimba and Chiradzulu).

**TABLE 10: SA4 INDICATORS**

<b>STRATEGIC ACTION: 4 – DEVELOP PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS</b>							
<b>SA4: Develop planning and implementation tools</b>	<b>Overall Impact</b>	<b>Develop sustainable financing mechanisms</b>	<b>Develop guidelines for District by-laws and community natural resource management plans</b>	<b>Develop clear, legal mandates for community-level institutions and TAs in CBNRM</b>	<b>Develop awareness raising approaches and tools</b>	<b>Develop participatory monitoring and evaluation toolbox</b>	<b>Design conflict management and resolution mechanisms</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	Number of formal natural resource management agreements:  1 – approved  2 – under implementation	MEET endowment fund is capitalized	National guidelines used by all Districts	Procedures for legal recognition of CBOs established	Strategy for raising public awareness about CBNRM implemented	Improved PRA and other participatory development approaches widely used	Guidelines:  1 – Developed  2 – Distributed to Districts
<b>Indicator Definition</b>	Agreements between GOM line Ministries (or District Assemblies) and community groups that are under implementation	Amount of MEET endowment fund capitalization	Percentage of Districts applying national guidelines on District by-laws and community natural resource management plans	Number of legally constituted CBOs implementing CBNRM initiatives	Percentage of Districts disseminating CBNRM awareness materials and messages in local languages	Percentage of Districts employing improved PRA and other participatory development approaches to community mobilization	1 – Guidelines developed by the CBNRM Working Group and approved by the NCE  2 – Percentage of Districts disseminating and using guidelines
<b>Unit of Measurement</b>	Number	US \$ (or other hard currency)	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage	1 – Yes/No  2 – Percentage

<b>Data Source</b>	MoNREA (Forestry and Fisheries), DNPW, line Ministries/Departments and District Assemblies	MEET	District Assemblies	District Assemblies	District Assemblies	District Assemblies	1 – CBNRM Working Group  2 – District Assemblies
<b>Method/Approach of Data Collection</b>	Survey	Survey and MEET reports	Survey of District Assemblies	Survey of District Assemblies	Survey of District Assemblies	Survey of District Assemblies	1 – Review  2 – Survey of District Assemblies
<b>Schedule/Frequency</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	1 and 2 – Annual
<b>Reporting</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	1 and 2 – Annual
<b>End-users</b>	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, District Assemblies, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors

**TABLE 11: SA4 TARGETS**

<b>STRATEGIC ACTION</b>	<b>Overall Impact</b>	<b>Action Step 4.1</b>  <b>Develop sustainable financing mechanisms</b>	<b>Action Step 4.4</b>  <b>Develop guidelines for District by-laws and community NRM plans</b>	<b>Action Step 4.5</b>  <b>Develop clear, legal mandates for community-level institutions and TAs in CBNRM</b>	<b>Action Step 4.7</b>  <b>Develop awareness raising approaches and tools</b>	<b>Action Step 4.10</b>  <b>Develop participatory monitoring and evaluation toolbox</b>	<b>Action Step 4.11</b>  <b>Design conflict management and resolution mechanisms</b>
<b>SA 4: Develop planning and implementation tools</b>	Number of formal natural resource management agreements:  1 – approved  2 – under implementation	MEET endowment fund is capitalized	National guidelines used by all Districts	Procedures for legal recognition of CBOs established	Strategy for raising public awareness about CBNRM implemented	Improved PRA and other participatory development approaches widely used	Guidelines:  1 – Developed  2 – Distributed to Districts
<b>Target</b>	1 – 500  2 – 500	\$10 million	100	500	100	100	1 – Yes  2 - 100
<b>Baseline Data</b>	< 50	0	0	<5	0	0	1 – No  2 - 0
<b>2002 Target</b>	1 – 100  2 – 100	\$2 million	20	50	20	20	1 – Yes  2 - 20
<b>2002 Actual</b>	<b>1 – 120</b>  <b>2 – 120</b>	<b>\$1.48 million</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1 – No</b>  <b>2 - 0</b>
<b>2003 Target</b>	1 – 200  2 – 200	\$4 million	40	100	40	40	1 – Yes  2 - 40

<b>2003 Actual</b>							
<b>2004 Target</b>	1 – 300 2 – 300	\$6 million	60	200	60	60	1 – Yes 2 - 60
<b>2004 Actual</b>							
<b>2005 Target</b>	1 – 400 2 – 400	\$8 million	80	400	80	80	1 – Yes 2 - 80
<b>2005 Actual</b>							
<b>2006 Actual</b>							





### **Strategic Action: 5 – Provide strategic support to coordinated CBNRM implementation**

The CBNRM Working Group should provide strategic support to certain processes that critically constrain current implementation efforts including:

- 1) Revitalizing the stalled policy implementation process.
- 2) Developing CBNRM education, awareness and information systems.
- 3) Developing mechanisms and skills for grassroots advocacy.
- 4) Developing resources and socioeconomic data for planning, implementation and evaluation purposes.
- 5) Developing market data for enterprise development and involvement of the private sector.
- 6) Improving community mobilization methodologies to achieve replicability, independence and sustainability.
- 7) Identifying and supporting mechanisms for sustainable financial support to increase CBNRM coverage and improved services.
- 8) Identifying and supporting ways for developing alternative community incomes.

Action Step 5.2: CURE has disseminated policy briefs in local languages on Fisheries, Forestry, Wildlife and Land to 15 Districts.

Action Step 5.4: three BCFP Districts have the authority to sign management plans and five Districts under the Social Forestry Training and Extension Project (one of the five is included in the trio of BCFP Districts).

Action Step 5.6: in 12 Districts, Traditional Authorities are invited to sit on the District Environmental Sub-Committees as *ex-officio* members (source: EAD).

**TABLE 12: SA5 INDICATORS**

<b>STRATEGIC ACTION: 5 – PROVIDE STRATEGIC SUPPORT TO COORDINATED CBNRM IMPLEMENTATION</b>				
<b>SA 5: Provide strategic support to coordinated CBNRM implementation</b>	<b>Overall Impact</b>	<b>Disseminate sectoral policies to clarify CBNRM tenure and ownership rights</b>	<b>Empower District authorities to approve community NRM plans ensuring cross-sectoral coordination</b>	<b>Formally integrate TAs into the process of NRM-planning at the District level by giving them a clear role in developing and implementing CBNRM initiatives</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	Number of communities receiving requested technical support services for CBNRM implementation	Key sectoral policy materials disseminated to all District Assemblies in key languages relevant to each District	District Assemblies have the authority to sign community-based NRM plans	District Assemblies have a formal process for integrating TAs into NRM planning and decision-making
<b>Indicator Definition</b>	Communities that rate NRM services provided by GOM, Districts and NGOs as good or better	Percentage of Districts that have received policy synopses for all key NRM sectors (Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife) in key relevant languages for the District in question	Percentage of District Assemblies that have the authority to sign NRM plans	Percentage of Districts that involve all TAs (or their agreed representatives) in NRM planning and decision-making
<b>Unit of Measurement</b>	Number of communities	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
<b>Data Source</b>	Assemblies, NGOs, others	District Assemblies, MoNREA, DNPW	District Assemblies, MoNREA	District Assemblies, MoNREA, DNPW
<b>Method/Approach of Data Collection</b>	Survey	Survey	Survey	Survey
<b>Schedule/Frequency</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
<b>Reporting</b>	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
<b>End-users</b>	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, District Assemblies, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, District Assemblies, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, District Assemblies, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, District Assemblies, donors, TAs

**TABLE 13: SA5 TARGETS**

<b>STRATEGIC ACTION</b>	<b>Overall Impact</b>	<b>Action Step 5.2 Disseminate sectoral policies to clarify CBNRM tenure and ownership rights</b>	<b>Action Step 5.4 Empower District authorities to approve community NRM plans ensuring cross-sectoral coordination</b>	<b>Action Step 5.6 Formally integrate TAs into the process of NRM-planning at the District level by giving them a clear role in developing and implementing CBNRM initiatives</b>
<b>SA 5: Provide strategic support to coordinated CBNRM implementation</b>	Number of communities receiving requested technical support services for CBNRM implementation	Key sectoral policy materials disseminated to all District Assemblies in key languages relevant to each District	District Assemblies have the authority to sign community-based NRM plans	District Assemblies have a formal process for integrating TAs into NRM planning and decision-making
<b>Target</b>	4,000	100	100	100
<b>Baseline Data</b>	<100	0	0	0
<b>2002 Target</b>	200	20	20	20
<b>2002 Actual</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>2003 Target</b>	600	40	40	40
<b>2003 Actual</b>				
<b>2004 Target</b>	1,200	60	60	60
<b>2004 Actual</b>				
<b>2005 Target</b>	2,000	80	80	80
<b>2005 Actual</b>				
<b>2006 Actual</b>				



### **Strategic Action: 6 – Invest in monitoring and evaluation**

Malawi needs to invest more on monitoring and evaluation of CBNRM activities and processes and to use that information to track progress and evaluate impact. It also needs a dynamic process for feed back into the policy and strategic planning process and for improving decisions about the most strategic implementation support.

The level of investment in M&E activities is best decided after examining the indicators that need to be measured and exactly how they will be measured. Then the coordination effort must help identify the most cost-effective way to get and use that data.

**TABLE 14: SA6 INDICATORS**

<b>STRATEGIC ACTION: 6 – INVEST IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>			
<b>SA 6: Invest in monitoring and evaluation</b>	<b>Overall Impact</b>	<b>Carry-out baseline surveys, monitoring and evaluation</b>	<b>Disseminate information and findings on CBNRM activities</b>
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	Not applicable	CBNRM M&E plan implemented	Annual report on performance and impact of CBNRM initiatives distributed
<b>Indicator Definition</b>		CBNRM M&E plan is finalized by the CBNRM Working Group	Annual performance and impact report prepared by the CBNRM Working Group is formally presented to NCE
<b>Unit of Measurement</b>		Yes/No	Yes/No
<b>Data Source</b>		CBNRM Working Group	CBNRM Working Group
<b>Method/Approach of Data Collection</b>		1Working Group minutes	Review of Working Group and NCE minutes
<b>Schedule/Frequency</b>		Once (2002)	Annual
<b>Reporting</b>		Once (2002)	Annual
<b>End-users</b>		NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors	NCE, MoNREA, other line Ministries, NGOs, donors

**TABLE 15: SA6 TARGETS**

<b>STRATEGIC ACTION</b>	<b>Overall Impact</b>	<b>Action Step 6.2 Carry-out baseline surveys, monitoring and evaluation</b>	<b>Action Step 6.4 Disseminate information and findings on CBNRM activities</b>
<b>SA 6: Invest in monitoring and evaluation</b>	Not applicable	CBNRM M&E plan implemented	Annual report on performance and impact of CBNRM initiatives distributed
<b>Target</b>		Yes	Yes
<b>Baseline Data</b>		No	No
<b>2002 Target</b>		Yes	Yes
<b>2002 Actual</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>2003 Target</b>		Yes	Yes
<b>2003 Actual</b>			
<b>2004 Target</b>		Yes	Yes
<b>2004 Actual</b>			
<b>2005 Target</b>		Yes	Yes
<b>2005 Actual</b>			
<b>2006 Actual</b>			





## **Summary**

The foregoing monitoring report is designed to gauge the impact and performance of CBNRM initiatives in Malawi. The monitoring plan is structured around the established goals and objectives of CBNRM and the strategic plan that was approved by the National Council on the Environment in November 2001. The monitoring plan comprises 14 impact indicators, 10 of these focussing on overarching biophysical and socio-economic impact and 20 performance indicators that relate to specific actions identified in the strategic plan.

The monitoring plan was finalized and approved by the Working Group and the NCE in early 2003 and it has now been implemented with the production of this first report. In February 2003, responsibilities were ascribed to members of the Working Group with regard to data collection and reporting for 2002. The Working Group members did not take on this responsibility to the extent warranted. While the members of the Working Group had originally identified the specific indicators and were aware of the need to delegate the task of data collection and compilation within their own institutions, little or no data was forthcoming within the agreed time period. This experience has made it clear that there is limited capacity or motivation within the Working Group membership and this has required that COMPASS undertake the data collection. With COMPASS ending in late 2003, the Working Group must decide how monitoring reports will be completed in future.

The 2002 monitoring report shows that performance and impact of CBNRM in Malawi in the twelve months since the Strategic Plan for CBNRM in Malawi was approved by the National Council for the Environment has been a mixed bag. Where donor-funded projects have been engaged in CBNRM implementation, progress appears to have been good. In other areas, however, performance of central government, local authorities and NGOs has been weak in most cases.

### COMPASS Publications

Document Number	Title	Author(s)	Date
Document 1	COMPASS Year 1 Work Plan	COMPASS	Jul-99
Document 2	COMPASS Small Grants Management Manual	Umphawi, A., Clausen, R., Watson, A.	Sep-99
Document 3	Year 2 Annual Work Plan	COMPASS	Dec-99
Document 4	July 1 - September 30, 1999: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Oct-99
Document 5	Training Needs Assessment: Responsive Modules & Training Approach	Mwakanema, G.	Nov-99
Document 6	Guidelines and Tools for Community-Based Monitoring	Svensden, D.	Nov-99
Document 7	Policy Framework for CBNRM in Malawi: A Review of Laws, Policies and Practices	Trick, P.	Dec-99
Document 8	Performance Monitoring for COMPASS and for CBNRM in Malawi	Zador, M.	Feb-00
Document 9	October 1 - December 31, 1999: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jan-00
Document 10	Workshop on Principles and Approaches for CBNRM in Malawi: An assessment of needs for effective implementation of CBNRM	Watson, A.	Mar-00
Document 11	January 1 - March 31, 2000: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Apr-00
Document 12	Thandizo la Ndalama za Kasamalidwe ka Zachilengedwe (Small Grants Manual in Chichewa)	Mphaka, P.	Apr-00
Document 13	Njira Zomwe Gulu Lingatsate Powunikira Limodzi Momwe Ntchito Ikuyendera (Guidelines and Tools for Community-based Monitoring in Chichewa)	Svensden, D. - Translated by Mphaka, P. and Umphawi, A.	May-00
Document 14	Grass-roots Advocacy for Policy Reform: The Institutional Mechanisms, Sectoral Issues and Key Agenda Items	Lowore, J. and Wilson, J.	Jun-00
Document 15	A Strategic Framework for CBNRM Media Campaigns in Malawi	Sneed, T.	Jul-00
Document 16	Training Activities for Community-based Monitoring	Svensden, D.	Jul-00
Document 17	April 1 - June 30, 2000: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jul-00
Document 18	Crocodile and Hippopotamus Management in the Lower Shire	Kalowekamo, F.	Sep-00
Document 19	Cost-Sharing Principles and Guidelines for CBNRM Activities	Moyo, N.	Sep-00

Document 20	Workplan: 2001	COMPASS	Nov-00
Document 21	July 1 - September 30, 2000: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Oct-00
Document 22	Opportunities for Sustainable Financing of CBNRM in Malawi: A Discussion	Watson, A.	Nov-00
Document 23	Framework for Strategic Planning for CBNRM in Malawi	Simons, G.	Nov-00
Document 24	Kabuku Kakwandula Ndongomeko ya Thumba Lapadera la Wupu wa COMPASS (Chitumbuka version of the COMPASS Small-grant Manual)	Umphawi, A., Clausen, R. & Watson, A. Translated by Chirwa, T.H. & Kapila, M.	Dec-00
Document 25	COMPASS Performance and Impact: 1999/2000	COMPASS	Nov-00
Document 26	October 1 - December 31, 2000: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jan-01
Document 27	COMPASS Grantee Performance Report	Umphawi, A.	Mar-01
Document 28	January 1 - March 31, 2001: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Apr-01
Document 29	Natural Resource Based Enterprises in Malawi: Study on the contribution of NRBs to economic development and community-based natural resource management in Machinga District	Lowore, J.	Apr-01
Document 30	Proceedings of the First National Conference on CBNRM in Malawi	Kapila, M., Shaba, T., Chadza, W., Yassin, B. and Mikuwa, M.	Jun-01
Document 31	Natural Resource Based Enterprises in Malawi: Action Plans	Watson, A.	Jun-01
Document 32	Examples of CBNRM Best Practices in Malawi	Moyo, N. & Epulani, F.	Jun-01
Document 33	Media Training for CBNRM Public Awareness	Kapila, M.	Jun-01
Document 34	April 1 - June 30, 2001: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jul-01
Document 35	Strategic Plan for CBNRM in Malawi	CBNRM Working Group	Sep-01
Document 36	Workplan: 2002	COMPASS	Oct-01
Document 37	July 1 - September 30, 2001: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Oct-01
Document 38	COMPASS Performance and Impact: 2000/2001	COMPASS	Dec-01
Document 39	Coordination of CBNRM in Malawi: Financing Options	Watson, A.	Jan-02
Document 40	Performance Monitoring for CBNRM in Malawi	CBNRM Working Group	Oct-02
Document 41	October 1 – December 31, 2001: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jan-02
Document 42	COMPASS Field Level Training Impact Evaluation	Moyo, N.	Feb-02

Document 43	COMPASS Grantee Performance Report: 2001	Umphawi, U.	Apr-02
Document 44	COMPASS Assessment: 2001	Sambo, E., Carr, S., Omambia, D. & Moore, T.	Apr-02
Document 45	January 1 - March 31, 2002: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Apr-02
Document 46	Community Tourism and Enterprise Training Manual	Kacal, S.	Jun-02
Document 47	Charcoal, Chiefs and Chambo: Status of CBNRM Policies in Malawi	Trick, P. & Manning, L.	Jun-02
Document 48	April 1 - June 30, 2002: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jul-02
Document 49	Business Development Services for Natural Resource Based Enterprises	Magai, G. & Nthambi, T.	Sep-02
Document 50	July 1 – September 30, 2002: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Oct-02
Document 51	Workplan: 2003	COMPASS	Dec-02
Document 52	COMPASS Performance and Impact: 2001/2002	COMPASS	Oct-02
Document 53	GIS for Natural Resources Managers	Craven, D.	Nov-02
Document 54	Proceedings of the Second National Conference on CBNRM in Malawi	Malembo, L., Chadza, W., Kamuloni, S. & Kanjedza, R.	Dec-02
Document 55	Impact of HIV/AIDS on Natural Resource Management in Malawi	Page, S.	Dec-02
Document 56	October 1 – December 31, 2002: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Jan-03
Document 57	The Role of the Private Sector in CBNRM in Malawi	Watson, A.	Jan-03
Document 58	COMPASS Grantee Performance: 2002	Ndovi, W. & Godfrey, G.	Apr-03
Document 59	COMPASS Gender Policy Development Workshop	Omambia, D.	Mar-03
Document 60	January 1 – March 31, 2003: Quarterly Report	COMPASS	Apr-03
Document 61	Advanced GIS for Natural Resource Managers	Craven, D.	Apr-03
Document 62	Introduction to Appreciative Inquiry	Msukwa, C.A.P.S., Svendsen, D.S. & Moyo, N.	Apr-03
Document 63	COMPASS Gender Training Manual	Omambia, D.	May-03
Document 64	Monitoring CBRNM Performance and Impact: 2002	Watson, A.	Sep-03
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